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1887 **CALENDAR** 1887

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**CALENDAR**

FOR THE  
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Can be had by purchasing a box of  
**DR. C. McLANE'S**  
**LIVER PILLS.**

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Mail in the wrapper, with your address and a two-cent stamp; we will then send you the Calendar and package of cards. Write plainly.

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Send this Advertisement with the Wrapper.

**CURE**

**Cancer,**  
**Scrofula,**  
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**Blood Poison**  
**Malaria,**  
**Wheezes,**  
**and all Diseases**  
**Caused from**  
**Impure Blood**

Cancer of the Tongue.

My wife some three or four years ago, was troubled with cancer of the tongue, and it was so bad that she could not eat or drink, and she was in great pain. I tried all kinds of medicine, but nothing would do her any good. I then saw an advertisement for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, and I bought a box of them. I gave her one or two pills every day, and in a few days she was able to eat and drink, and the cancer disappeared. I am now well, and I am very grateful to Dr. C. McLane for his medicine.

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Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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Homeopathic Veterinary  
Specifics for  
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,  
DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY.

Used by U.S. Government,  
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**HUMPHREY'S**  
HOMEOPATHIC  
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In all 30 years. The only successful remedy for  
Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,  
and Prostration, from overwork or other causes.  
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of  
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**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S**  
**VEGETABLE COMPOUND**

Has stood the test of twenty years as a  
Remedy for Female Disorders,  
regulating the action of the system,  
and restoring the health of the system.  
It is a healthy and safe medicine,  
and is the only one of its kind.

SEE WHAT ONE WOMAN SAYS OF ITS BENEFITS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 10th, 1885. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham writes: "I have been a sufferer from female disorders for many years, and I have tried all kinds of medicine, but nothing would do me any good. I then saw an advertisement for your Vegetable Compound, and I bought a bottle of it. I gave it to me, and in a few days I was able to eat and drink, and my health was restored. I am now well, and I am very grateful to you for your medicine."

It is like to be widely circulated, and it is a wonderful cure for all female disorders. It is the only one of its kind. It is a healthy and safe medicine, and it is the only one of its kind.

THE VEGETABLE COMPOUND WILL SUPPLY YOU. PRICE \$1.00.

**Why Suffer with Chapped and Sore Hands?**

**Siberian Frost Salve**

Will cure the worst case of chapped hands and lips. Every box contains a complete set of directions.

**H. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,**  
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**PARKER'S GINGER TONIC**

The Best Cure for Constipation, Liver Troubles, Indigestion, Headache, and all the ailments of the system. It is a healthy and safe medicine, and it is the only one of its kind.

It is a healthy and safe medicine, and it is the only one of its kind.

**MANHOOD RESTORED.** A victim of  
Premature Decay, Nervous  
Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having been  
restored to health by the timely use of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.  
Address: G. C. HILL, 100 West 10th Street, New York City.

Wm. Radam's Patent Process for  
Preserving Perishable Goods in the most  
perfect process on earth. It kills the  
fungus, or germs in the articles treated,  
and fermentation is stopped. Any  
quantity up to a car load can be treated  
at one time. Patented September 25,  
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Wm. Radam,  
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**Henry Pollack & Co.**  
**TRUNK FACTORY.**

Fine Goods a specialty. Trunks and Cases  
**MADE TO ORDER.**

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**HECK & BAKER,**  
**CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS**

Will furnish estimates of cost on all kinds of  
building, shelving, counters, etc.

Fort Worth, Texas

## GIBBS'

### Dallas County Convention Speech.

THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Tucker has called this county convention in strict accord with the call issued for a state convention, which invited the participation of all who were opposed to the pending prohibition amendment. This enables every man who believes that such legislation is contrary to the fundamental principles of free government, and who believes the amendment itself unwise and calculated to materially injure the prosperity of Texas, to rally under one flag. This is as it should be, for while Mr. Jefferson uttered sentiments diametrically opposed to such legislation, and while Senator Vest and other leading Democrats have made strong speeches against prohibition and inserted declarations against it in national platforms, there have also been able speeches made against it by some Republican leaders. Governor Andrews, the Republican Governor of Massachusetts, caused the prohibition law in that state to be repealed by showing in an able argument that after years of trial it had done no good but had increased taxes and expenses and the consumption of whisky, and made hypocrites and perjurers of the people. The convention to meet in Dallas next week will be a large body of representative men who have no interest in the liquor traffic, but who propose to profit by the experience of other states which have tried prohibition to their hearts' content, and who honestly believe that the adoption of this amendment will prove of great damage to Texas and the principles of free government.

THE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN.

The Prohibitionists opened their campaign very hurriedly, and called a convention at Waco, largely composed of preachers, white and black. The first thing this convention did was, through its organs, to make a man's vote on this question a test of his Christianity and social standing. It is the first campaign in Texas where a man's vote on a political question ever submitted him to so much abuse or where it was made a church and social qualification; yet there is not a man in the sound of my voice but what knows that such has been the case in this instance. According to the printed proceedings of the Waco convention, the ministers, white and black, each pledged the other the vote of their people on this question.

That these tactics, coupled with the vituperation of accredited organs, have caused some men to suppress their true sentiments there is no denying. When men who have drunk liquor to excess all their lives or otherwise sinned are made to believe that they can settle with the Lord or get into good society by one little ballot, it is such an easy mode of settlement that many will accept it. This is the setting at 20 cents on the dollar. Some men are scared to death by the abuse of the prohibition organs; to all such I say it will do no harm. I have information from a dozen different places where men, some claiming to be ministers of the gospel, have gotten up and slandered me in night meetings and sometimes from the pulpit. I have letters from one lady and two gentlemen that one man made a speech, or rather sermon, from the pulpit in Frankfort or Lebanon, Col. county, and denounced Colonel Mills and myself as drunkards and said that I had run for office on the Republican and Greenback ticket. The ladies and gentlemen who wrote me were not acquainted with me personally, but were horrified at the use the pulpit was put to and said they knew it was a slander, and there is not an honest man in Dallas but what will say the same thing in regard to his statements. I have letters from strangers to me, but reputable men, who give the date and exact words by other men of the same character, and with their permission may print them all later on, and I shall at least speak at every point where such slanders have been perpetrated, and every man who is assailed should do likewise.

They began their campaign by sending out some men whose chief aim was to build up and slander those who took a position against them, so as to scare off others from doing likewise. It has worked on some of the chicken-hearted politicians and the virtue of many medicines without relief, and I can assure you that the benefits I have derived from it, and the relief of my fourth bottle and it would take but little argument to persuade me that my health is fully restored. I should like to widely circulate the fact of its wonderful curative power. Write to G. C. HILL, 100 West 10th Street, New York City. THE VEGETABLE COMPOUND WILL SUPPLY YOU. PRICE \$1.00.

There never has been a time in the history of Texas that required more courage and cooler, calmer judgment than is to be exercised on this occasion. A man may be as pure as the icicle that hangs from Diana's temple, and he will be subjected to vilification and anathema if he goes against the prohibitionists. The young men who are familiar with history should not allow themselves to be suppressed by this character of political warfare, but only become the more determined in their resistance to illiberal and tyrannical legislation. When Sam Houston and Throckmorton resisted secession in the convention of Texas they were denounced, spurned and disgraced by the people who were worked up to a fever heat; yet it was only a few years after they had the renewed confidence of the entire people.

When a man, young or old, believes he is right in a political principle let him be true to it and zealous in its support, no matter how rough the treatment he may receive. A man's opinions are his own, and after this date he has been allowed to express them. I have been told by men from one or two neighborhoods that the people wouldn't let a man come there to talk against this amendment. I am going there to see before I will believe that there is any one neighborhood in Texas of this kind. These people have been prejudiced against every man who opposes the amendment, have not read it themselves, and have been worked into a perfect frenzy without knowing the real issue. The reaction will be largely in our favor. Whenever I hear of the opposition misleading the people in a locality, or indulging in vituperation and slander of those who don't happen to be on their side, I am rather pleased at the prospect of carrying that precinct. I hope our friends will not indulge in it, for I tell you that there is left in the people of Texas any amount of true manhood and love of fair play, and this some of the prohibitionists will discover to their sorrow. Some of these men will be openly convicted of slander, and the work they are doing will count

against the cause they champion. They are welcome to all the men they can get by these tactics. The minute a man declares against prohibition, they denounce him as a drunkard, a purchased villain and a saloon man, no matter what his character is. The minute a man declares for their side, no matter if he is a confirmed sot, he becomes an angel. This character of campaigning may be consistent with latter-day Christian charity, but won't take to any alarming extent with the people of Texas.

CHURCH AND STATE.

There may be no danger of a union of church and state, but there are some peculiarities in this campaign worth the consideration of every student of history. The prohibition campaign is opened and organized at Waco by a prominent minister and largely composed of ministers, white and black. The most of the meetings subsequent thereto were managed by ministers of certain churches. We find these churches, at their conferences, resolving to take a hand, as churches, in a political fight, all on one side. Now these and other well known facts must lead every man to believe that we have practically a union of church and state, and all that is necessary to complete it is a statute saying how much of the revenue shall go to the church. Why, the very amendment they are fighting for allows them to use wine in their religious ceremonies, but don't allow a free born Texan to raise his own grapes to make his own wine for export or his own use. This discrimination in favor of the church and against individual freedom would have made Jefferson or Patrick Henry's hair stand on end.

I believe in religious liberty and in civil liberty, but have no hesitation in saying that whenever a conflict is brought on between the two, that I will be found on the side of civil liberty.

Judge Ferris, whose moral character is equal to that of any man in Texas, is correct when he says that some of the churches and all the temperance societies and kindred organizations in Texas have been turned into political societies.

I see from the papers that some of our public schools, which are supported by taxation on people of all sorts of political and religious faiths, are being used to help along a party supporting one side of a purely political question. The children in school hours were invited by a teacher to go and hear, not a temperance or a moral lecture, but a prohibition speech. These things are dangerous to civil liberty, for there is a vast difference between moral influences dominating a government and denominational or church combinations controlling it.

THE AMENDMENT.

Leave out all questions of principle as affecting free government and individual manhood; let us see if the amendment as a piece of legislation commends itself to the judgment and patriotism of the people. The prohibitionists claim the Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor, yet these organizations are formed for the purpose of advancing their material interests, and not to aid any particular religious or political organization, and it seems to me that the amendment itself is in direct contravention of the openly declared principles of both these organizations.

MONOPOLY.

1. In the first place this amendment creates a giant monopoly by transferring the liquor business to the doctors and druggists of Texas and the thousands that may come here and enter into the business made so much more profitable by reason of the monopoly created.

2. In the second place it discriminates in favor of the rich man against the poor man, for every honest and intelligent prohibitionist, be he lawyer or not, will admit that under this amendment any man with money can import all the liquor of any kind that he wants, but a man with a spare dime must go to the town pump or the branch to slake his thirst.

3. In the third place, this amendment permits every man to import ad libitum, but permits no man to make wine for his own use or to export, and this, considering the millions already invested in it and the special adaptability of Texas soil and climate to vine culture, is a fearful discrimination against our own state. Nearly the entire world—even the prohibition state of Georgia—uses, and will continue to use, wine unrestricted by law, and it is harmless as a beverage. Why should our people be denied the inalienable right of making it?

It says to the man who earns his money by the sweat of his brow in small daily wages, you are not capable of spending your money properly. We won't restrict the man who has plenty, made by lucky speculations, but you we will take in tow and dictate to. This is the worst species, and most dangerous of class legislation and insulting to honest poverty and the dignity of American laborers.

5. The heavy agricultural counties in North Texas already pay into school funds twice as much as they draw out, and now you ask them to vote for a law that will be despised and disregarded by the people of certain sections of the state, who have their money invested in beer and wine interests, and who care nothing for whisky and saloons, but who use those harmless beverages as we use tea and coffee. If you force those people to obey such a law North Texas must rule Southern Texas as England does Ireland, and the farming and other industrial interests here must furnish the necessary constabulary and pay the increased taxes. About all the farmer gets out of whisky (for we don't drink much of it) is the million dollar revenue which will under this amendment go into the pockets of a favored class instead of into the treasury. If the amendment proposed to banish whisky altogether this sacrifice might be asked.

It won't do to say that it lessens expenses of government, for the United States census in every instance shows that this is not true, and this is notably the case in Maine, which has tried prohibition longest. I don't see how the industrial classes can be expected to yield their support to such an illy considered piece of class legislation. They are asked to resort to harsh measures with a large portion of their fellow-citizens, who are sober, law-abiding taxpayers; to destroy a large and growing productive industry, and give up \$1,000,000 annual revenue, largely paid by transients, and in return they are to have nothing but a transfer of the whisky business to what is now more respectable hands, but what will not remain so.

The farmer gives up the revenue, the country still has the whisky, and he is denied the privilege of making wine for his own use or for export out of his own abundant wild grapes. The laboring man in return for voting for it, gets the right of drinking branch water he already has, and permits the government to dictate to him a different way of spending his money from that allowed other classes of society. He becomes a party to the worst species of class-legislation, admits that

the laborer is not to be trusted with his own moral character and that the government has a right to exercise a different supervision over him from that exercised over others. If they have the farmer and laboring man it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to find out on what principle.

The farmer now has the benefit of the revenue, at the same time he has local option and can regulate his traffic in his own locality without disturbing other sections of the state where the people look at the matter in a different light. This has been considered good enough in Texas for years, but the political prohibitionist despises local option and loves political agitation. His dreams by day and night are more of the paraphernalia and emoluments and perquisites of office than of angels made by prohibition. He expects the farmers and other industrial classes to see this thing in the same light as he does when they haven't the same motives. If he had been after the saloon he could have gotten rid of them by a simple act of the Legislature and saved the thousands spent in the prohibition campaign to help temperance societies.

INTOLERANCE.

In spite of all the manifest weaknesses of this stupendously foolish amendments, no man is to be allowed to oppose it and retain his church or social standing. The people are not to hear it discussed but are sworn up in advance to support it. The question is not one of whisky or saloons, for it leaves whisky to be sold in undisciplined quantities, and each man with money to fill his cellar by every train. I don't believe that the people of Texas will ever adopt this amendment if its full scope and necessary results are fully understood by them, and this is why some prohibitionists are so anxious to commit them without a hearing. All the publications of the amendment have been by those opposed to it.

There will be a great change in public sentiment when this amendment is fully understood; and when the farmer of North Texas goes to the tax collector of his county and finds out how much more in taxes his county pays to the school fund than is returned to it for school purposes, and then figures how much more it will cost him to enact and enforce a law that confiscates the taxpaying property of whole sections of the state and deprives that people of the necessities of life, he will not be persuaded or driven into the support of so tyrannical and crude piece of legislation. The evils of whisky may be great, but in this instance the cure will be worse than the evil.

THE FIGHT.

We have got a hard fight because we have been slow in organizing, but there is nothing in it to scare a man as badly as some are scared. The other side has raised the cry that it is a moral question, and at the same time have done some awful slick political work. There are many men, even leaders, who know that prohibition is wrong, but are afraid to say so. To all such I say that there is room in the rear for the crippled and cowardly; our battle-cry will be "Texas and freedom," and we want neither camp-followers nor deserters. This is going to be a fight to the death for civil liberty and the August battle will be but the first of a series of battles. They claim to fight under the banner of the church; we claim to fight under the banner of religion and civil liberty, the same that was carried by our forefathers to a glorious victory. We want men to the front in every county to battle for the principles of free government, men who, with steady eye and step, can denounce slander and vituperation, no matter from whence or in what shape it may come. This is a fight against a fanaticism that would destroy the vineyards of Texas and put a constable on every man's farm to regulate his personal habits and pursuits. Let no man be deceived as to the true issue or dire results that will follow the adoption of this piece of class legislation, or the precedents that will be established thereby, to have the law regulate a man's habits and the free use of his own property and legislate differently for different classes of citizens. The ruin of every government has resulted from an apparently harmless precedent, which wrongfully conceded a principle.

The amendment itself admits that liquor is not an unmitigated evil, yet the prohibitionists, in their speeches, treat this as legislation against gambling, prostitution and other things that are unmitigated evils.

UNDERLYING MOTIVE—SALOONS—LOCAL OPTION.

What is the motive behind all this agitation? Of course good men have gone into the movement from pure, unpolitical motives; the most of these have done so without a critical examination of the amendment, and under whip and spur and the belief that it was a measure directed exclusively against saloons. What were the motives of the men now at the head of the movement and who have been nominating tickets and getting out platforms denouncing the Democratic and Republican parties, especially the Democratic? You never saw one of these political prohibitionists in your life that didn't condemn and try to make a failure out of local option in Texas. Why? Because it didn't leave an opening for a political party. It was too effective but not political enough. It done much good for temperance in Georgia and here, but didn't carry the offices and a political issue. It was too good a temperance, but not a sufficiently good political expedient.

SALOONS.

Under the present constitution there has never been a Legislature that if elected on that platform couldn't have closed every saloon in Texas. There is no limit to the license or the term of imprisonment for selling without a license. This character of legislation hasn't been attempted because it would not answer their purposes of making an issue and building up a political party. There are lots of ways to break up saloons and restrain the sale of whisky to even a greater extent than this amendment does, but the political prohibitionist who is trying to make cat's-paws out of sincere, honest men and women wanted something extreme and general enough to raise a political excitement and carry the offices with it. It is not temperance, but long coveted chicken pie they are after. They wouldn't do like Georgia and other states, let wholesome wine and beer alone, for then the thing would be too unanimous. These prohibition manipulators baited their hooks for barefooted Democrats and Republicans only, and now every time they catch a high flyer with a tooth for "chicken pie" they have a fit of despondency.

I have advanced this manifestly correct view of the case to older men who had partially swallowed the bait. They admitted it was correct, but insisted that it would be sharper political work to go in and swallow these fellows. I for one am not ready to change my political diet or

surrender to the enemy to convert him. In this fight they may get salt on two classes of Democrat and Republican birds, viz: the very young who have not yet feathered or the very old who have forgotten their political cunning. There are lots of people in Texas who are against this amendment on good and sufficient grounds, and if they are ruled out of the church and good society on this vote they can start a church and society of their own. Because the Lord in the shape of long hair has permitted, though positively forbidden them, the wool to grow over the eyes of these prohibitionists, is no reason they can pull it over the eyes of others. They are hollering morality, and at the same time doing some terrible slick political work, a great deal of it at night, and in a secret manner, intended for the present effect and future reference. They are too cunning to be the chosen children of the Lord under the new dispensation. Their present confessions are too much at variance with previous acts. There is too much Greek horse in this thing for any old or young Trojan to swallow it. If we are whipped, let it be in a regular knock down fight, and not by strategy. They are now disuniting with lavish hand church and social standing; a year from now, they openly declare that the faithful only shall partake of the flesh pots of a la Mahomet.

Some of those who have gone into this move with bright visions of great chunks of hash will, even if the prohibitionists succeed, have to content themselves with a smell of the breath of Wash Jones, Do-honey, Homan, or some of the ab initio lovers of the Lord and prohibition. A great many of these fellows who have gone off after the prohibitionists will miss the offices and find that their quickly and easily acquired church and society standing lasted only until the polls were closed.

If I was some of those East Texas prohibitionists who are praying for prohibition and what is to follow its success, I would put in an occasional prayer for a good pawpaw and persimmon crop. They are mighty handy things to fall back on if a man misses an office.

If they are defeated in August they will need something of this kind, for even the missionary fund that has heretofore gone to enlighten the heathen has been discounted one year in advance and gone to the Waco and other prohibition wigwags.

If prohibition is successful there won't be chicken-pie enough to go around, although all the amendments submitted along with this provides for more offices and increased expenses to be paid for by the farmer and other industrial classes. Those that miss offices may be made a prohibition colony by special dispensation, and have their social and brevet church standing extended for six months. I throw these hints out because the people of Texas have the best state government in the world and may not want to exchange low taxes for high.

THE PROSPECTS.

Now I say to those of you who are against prohibition, fight it in true blue Texas style and never despair. Every vote counts in this election. Just as soon as we reach the ear of the people and get action on their unbiased judgment we will win by the usual majority. If we should lose, why in two years after this amendment goes into effect those who have fought it will have a better standing than ever, for the evils of whisky will be here still, and coupled with high taxes and sectional divisions of sentiment such as never existed in Texas. The man who is right politically and sticks to it, may sometimes have to go to the bottomless pit of political perdition only to rise again to the topmost pinnacle of fame. Such has been the experience of American politicians of the best type.

DOES IT PROHIBIT?

One page of history is worth more than the judgment of 1000 living men, and if there is anything in record testimony this character of legislation has not been a success. Eleven out of fourteen states which tried it repealed it. Governor Andrews of Massachusetts, of whose speech I have 200 or 300 copies, caused even that blue law state to repeal its prohibition laws by showing that they had made hypocrites and perjurers out of the people, and had not rid the state of liquor. They say that one law can be enforced as well as another. This is not true; if so, there never would have been any revolutions. Why wasn't the fugitive slave law enforced at the north? Why couldn't all the money and absolute power in the hands of the Inquisition suppress Protestantism, which was made a felony, punishable by death without jury trial?

Especially in Republican governments does the enforcement of laws depend upon sentiment in the locality where they are sought to be enforced. This is why local option upon this and the stock law was incorporated in our constitution, and why Georgia laid wine and vineyard growing out of its prohibition law and left each county to settle it for itself.

It does seem to me that there is more humbug, more radicalism and more ignorance of history to the square inch in this amendment than in any piece of legislation ever attempted. There is not a crowned head in Europe who would try to give his subjects as much tyranny in one dose. If this law prohibits, why is there seventy-six drug stores and only one undertaker in the small town of Wichita, Kan. Whenever a man is against prohibition and shows from history, commencing in the sixteenth century and running up to date, that it didn't prohibit; whenever he quotes Thomas Jefferson, who framed our government and who said that "no nation could be saved from the evils of whisky except through pure wine and malt liquors," the prohibitionist hollers out, down with the Dutch. They will find that in this fight it is not the foreign element that will oppose them, but the native American. Everyone knows that there is more love of freedom and rebellion against tyranny in one square inch of a native Texan than there is in the whole body of a foreigner. England never attempted as tyrannical a piece of legislation on the colonies or Mexico on the province of Texas, and yet both met with resistance. If you want to close up the saloon as a nuisance, all right, but stop there and leave man his own vine.

OUTSIDE INFLUENCES.

There is another thing that looks a little suspicious. Why should Kansas and Georgia be the only states so solicitous for our welfare and to have us adopt prohibition of so much more an extreme type than they have adopted. These are the only states which are to send us missionaries, the very two states from which we are drawing large immigration. It looks to me like the same old fox that wanted the other foxes tails cut off.

It seems to me that the people instead of running into or being dragged into this thing in impulse or burrah ought to look at the amendment carefully as well as at the surrounding circumstances.

Texas has a new Legislature every two years and can get nearly any amendment submitted and nearly any law passed. It is no turnip patch state but an empire within itself. It was not built up in a day and it need not be destroyed in a day. Prohibition never made her what she is to-day.

## EARTHQUAKE AT EL PASO.

The Courthouse Shaken and District Court is Adjourned.

Special to the Gazette.

EL PASO, TEX., May 3.—An earthquake visited this city at thirteen minutes after 3 o'clock, and the hands of the courthouse clock stopped exactly at this hour. Your correspondent was in the District Court room listening to the case of the State against Fernandez, a Mexican, charged with assaulting a policeman. The reading of the warrant by the district attorney had just finished and the first witness took the stand. The windows of the courthouse began to rattle as though a fierce wind had struck the building, and in a few seconds the large brick courthouse, the finest in the state, began to sway from north to south and the big chandelier in the court room swung violently. Some one in the court room shouted "earthquake," when there was a stampede down the stairway and out of the building. County Attorney Waters Davis and District Attorney Dean had taken the lead, followed by the district judge, the members of the bar and about twenty-five spectators. The only persons who remained in the courtroom were the bailiff, David Owen, and the two prisoners undergoing trial. By the time the fleeing crowd reached the ground the shock had ceased. In a few minutes court re-convened, but the judge announced an adjournment until to-morrow. The seismic shock was felt in all parts of the city and the whole community turned out upon the streets. There is no loss of life or injury to persons or fallen buildings, though a number of brick structures are cracked which can be easily repaired. The vibration was worth to south and the shock lasted about forty seconds. There was considerable excitement for a while, but it has subsided and every one has gone about his business, apparently without any apprehension of further disturbance.

## WACO.

Not the Right Man—Delegates to the Cotton Congress.

Special to the Gazette.

WACO, TEX., May 3.—Sheriff Cox of Hill county returned from Mexico to day, and says the man who was captured by City Marshal Hord is not the Joe Williams who murdered Frank Blocker at Abbott one day last week.

Already a large number of delegates to the Cotton congress, which is to meet in this city to-morrow, have arrived and been assigned to quarters by the local committee of the Alliance. This meeting will be one of the most important ever held in Texas, and there will be representatives from nearly every county in Texas; besides Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi are expected to be represented. President C. W. Macune of the National Farmers' Alliance will preside at the meetings.

## Denton.

Special to the Gazette.

DENTON, TEX., May 3.—Judge F. E. Piner, who has been very sick for several weeks, is considered better to-day and hopes of his speedy recovery are anticipated. He is still confined to his room.

Five car-loads of artesian well machinery have arrived over the Missouri Pacific and been unloaded at the coal chutes for the purpose of boring an artesian well for the railroad company.

## ECZEMA

And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases Cured by Cuticura.

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with Cuticura Soap, and single application of Cuticura, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration purged, unobstructed, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scald Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

ECZEMA.

I gratefully acknowledge a cure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum, on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seven years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help myself; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced my case hopeless; permanently cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

2542 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

ECZEMA.

Some five months ago I had the pleasure to inform you of my improvement in the use of the Cuticura Remedies, in my case of severe Chronic Eczema Erythematosa, and to-day cheerfully confirm all I then said. I consider my cure perfect and complete, and attribute it entirely to your remedies, having used no others.

FERINAN ESCOBAR, 1000 Penna Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

ECZEMA.

I have suffered from Salt Rheum for over eight years, as times passed I could not attend to my business for weeks at a time. Three boxes of Cuticura and four bottles Resolvent have entirely cured me of this dreadful disease.

MR. JOHN HILL, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

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Are sold by all druggists. Price: Cuticura, 20 cents; Resolvent, \$1; Soap, 25 cents. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

**BEAUTIFY** the Complexion and Skin by using the Cuticura Soap.

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Chest Pains, Numbness, Soreness, Hiccough, Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti Pain Paste. Cuticura, 25 cents. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

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